

GREENSBORO High School Magazine



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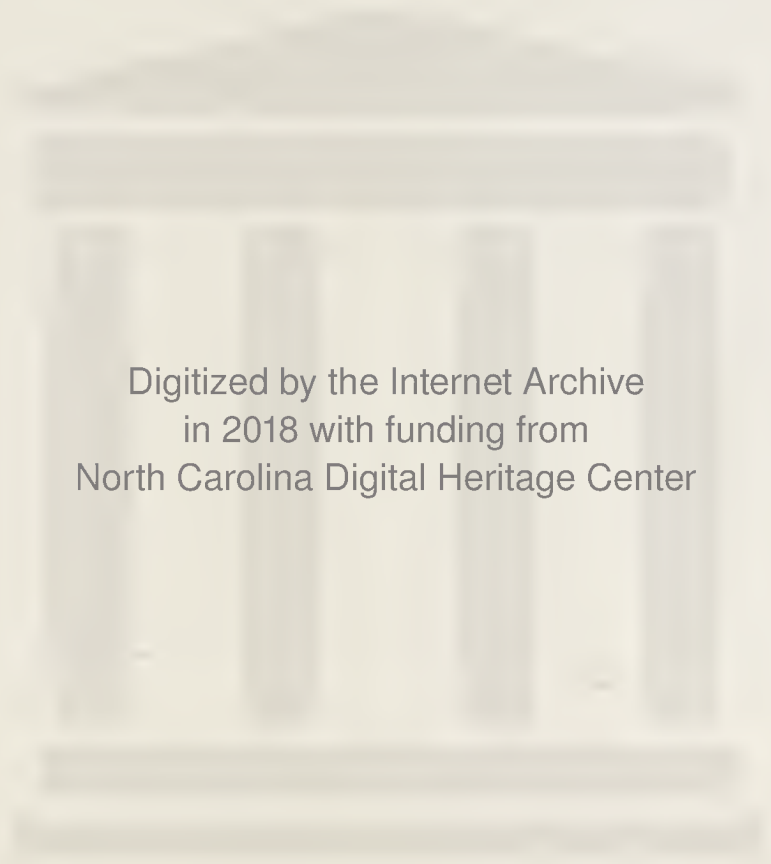
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FOOTBALL TEAM

Top Row: Left to Right—Prof. W. C. Jackson, Ralph Crutchfield, F. B. and Capt.; Harry Grimsley, Q. B.

Middle Row—Allen Preyer, R. E.; Zack Hampton, R. H.; Charlie Denny, Sub.; Will Dillon, L. H. and Mgr.; James Doak, Sub.

Bottom Row—Tom Harrison, R. T.; Holly McNairy, R. G.; Emory Grantham, C.; Capus Wayne, L. G.; Jesse Crutchfield, L. T.; Smith Foushee, L. E.

The High School Magazine

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ENGLISH DRAMA.

NED WILLIAMS.

English Drama, like Greek, arose out of the desire of some of the priests of the church, to enact parts of the Bible, so that the people would learn more of the life of Christ and his Saints. The first plays were called Miracle plays, because they dealt with some of the miracles of the Bible, as well as the more wonderful and mysterious subjects. These plays were first acted by the clergy, and later by the Guilds, each Guild having a certain part of the scene to perform.

After the Miracle plays came the Moral plays, which were intended to teach some great lesson or truth. In these plays Folly, Vice, Error, Riches, were impersonated. Later, historical characters, or sometimes mythical characters were staged to represent Folly, etc. This lead to the regular Historical Dramas, of which Bale's King John was the earliest known.

Along with these plays came the Interludes, which were merely dialogues or tableaux, played at social functions, or between the acts or scenes of the Miracle, Historical or Moral plays. These Interludes were really the beginning of the modern Drama.

These first plays were acted in the church, generally by the clergy or some of the church members. Later the plays were acted on large platforms which were placed on wheels and rolled over the country. When played on these platforms, or as they were called by the people "Pageants," the shows were played by paid actors.

After regular Dramas were written, regular playhouses were built, the first of these being "The Theater," which was just outside the walls of London. It was built in the year 1576. Other reputable houses were, "The Curtain," "Rose," "Fortune," "Black Friars," and Shakespeare's house, the "Globe." These playhouses were divided into two classes, the public and the private.

The public playhouse was generally a wooden, six-sided affair, which was only partially roofed over the gallery, which ran all around the walls. The open space in the middle was called the pit, and here the lower class witnessed the plays. There were no seats in the pit, the ground was only covered with straw or rushes. The pit was sometimes a scene of great dispute and sometimes fights. For this and other reasons ladies hardly ever attend the Theater. The stage was a platform of rough boards, which extended out into the pit, the curtain was of different colored cheap cloth. If any very distinguished patrons were present, they had seats on the stage itself. There was practically no scenery, and the only means of access was to go through the doors leading into the dressing rooms on either side of the stage.

The private theaters were generally built on the same plan of that of the public ones, only they were roofed all over, and the crowd was of a higher class, and more orderly. The plays in the private houses were acted by candle or torchlight, while those in the public houses were acted in the daytime.

The first regular drama was a comedy called Ralph Roister Doister, written by Nicholas Udall. This drama was played before 1551, but was not published until 1566. The first tragedy was Gorboduc, or later named Ferrex and Porrex, written by Norton and Sackville in 1562. This piece of work proved too heavy for the audiences of that day, and met with very little success, although it was a good piece of work. Two years later Richard Edwards by combining some of the features of Comedy with those of Tragedy, produced his "Damon and Pythias," which received universal applause.

After these dramas were staged, many more were written, and the actors had a hard time playing all of them. Most of

these dramas were based on old Greek and Latin stories, and the style was also like some of the principal writers or authors. Sometimes the dramas were based on old legends, an example of this is Shakespeare's tragedy *Macbeth*, which is based on the legend told by Hollinshed in his *History of Scotland*. The style of writing was also different, some authors writing in prose, and some in rhyme; while still again others wrote in a combination of prose and poetry. Finally Christopher Marlowe set the fashion by writing in blank verse, which was liked by all.

Some of the principal writers of this period were: Green, Peele, Kyd, Marlowe, and a few of the earlier writings of Shakespeare. Marlowe was by far the greatest dramatist before Shakespeare, and was as good a forerunner as one could wish. Each of his plays represents one principal ruling passion. Some of his plays were: *Dr. Faustus*, *Edward II*, *Tamburlaine*, and the *Jew of Malta*. From the last of Marlowe's plays, *The Jew of Malta*, Shakespeare got ideas for his *Shylock*. Marlowe's style was mighty, and his poetry and language perfect.

After Marlowe, comes the one dramatist who raised the standard of the drama higher than it has ever been raised before or since. Shakespeare starting as one of the laborers at the Theater, soon became known through his arrangement of *Henry VI*. His first plays seem to be a re-arrangement of old historical plays, as *Titus Adronicus*. Among some of his early plays, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *Comedy of Errors*, *Love's Labours Lost*, and *Midsummer Night's Dream* were the principal ones. Into these plays he breathed a great deal of Italian comedy, mixed with old legends and historical facts. In his intense patriotism he wrote *Richard II.*, and other historical plays on the same order.

Up to the year 1601 he had been famous for his historical plays, although he had written some other plays, such as *Romeo and Juliet*. But in this year, beginning with *Julius Caesar*, he commenced a long list of plays which was destined to make him more famous than his earlier ones. He turned from the light tragedy and comedy to the more terrible and

serious thoughts and ways of life. Some people think this was caused by his own personal bitterness, because he deplored his position, as only being an actor. Among this list was *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Hamlet*, the last being considered his great masterpiece. Shakespeare shows in all of his plays that if one tries to lead the right life and is innocent he really never fails. He makes sacred in our thoughts womanhood, whose character he portrays better than any other character; as well as he shows the steadfastness and loyalty of men, as *Horatius*, *Brutus*, *Henry V.* In the *Merchant of Venice*, and in *Measure for Measure*, he especially makes clear the need of mercy. Shakespeare's last writings were far gentler and lighter than such plays as *Macbeth*, *Othello*, which shows that having won fame and in a degree removed from his poor condition, his mind gives vent to itself in such dramas as *A Winter's Tale*. From Shakespeare's death and even a little while before, the drama began to decay.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE FULLBACK FOR THE "BLOOD RED" VARSITY ELEVEN.

RALPH CRUTCHFIELD.

With the coming of the fair, cold days of October the men composing the football squad donned their fogs and began appearing on the field that the Coach might toughen 'em up a bit. Glassbuoy was one of the first to come out and the first to report himself as a candidate for a position on the Varsity eleven. From a big, strapping one hundred and seventy pound giant of High School days, the ravage of fever has reduced his weight to one hundred and fifty five pounds. With his flesh went much of his ability, but none of his love for football. The

Coach admired his grit and tackling powers but early put him down on the "light and delicate" list, few of whom composed the team. Although he put in many afternoons of hard practice, coming out with many scratches and bruises, the Coach refused to pass over his deficiency in weight and delicate appearance to give him a place on the Varsity. So the best that he got was second sub on the regulars and a place on the scrubs, which meant that although he might be half killed in giving the first team practice, two full-backs must be knocked out before he was allowed to play with them.

Although Glassbnoy was very much discouraged, as with his High School record he had anticipated no difficulty in securing his position, yet he was determined to be prepared in case the other two men should for any reason be prevented from playing. With him in full-back the Scrubs made it interesting for the first time. So interesting, in fact, that the Coach was forced to caution them against rough playing and thus jeopardizing the men of the regular eleven.

Nine games had been played and still Glassbnoy was playing with the Scrubs. As second Sub. he had figured in only two minor games and had not found opportunity to show what he could do. The schedule included only two more games and then the Thanksgiving game, the game of the season. This was to be played at Waterloo, Glassbnoy's home, and bitterly he recalled how he had boasted to his former classmates that they should see him when he played there with the State University against their foes of the neighboring State. Already many of his friends had written him to know if he was playing at his old position, and what chance the University had of winning this game. Their letters were answered. How could he tell them that he was only second Sub. and would not take part in the game. If he was absent they would think him sick, for they would not entertain the idea of his inability to make the team.

In the last two games before the great game, the first Sub. was to be used in full back, the Coach thinking it bad policy to run the risk of having the regular man knocked out. In the last of these the full-back received a sprained

ankle, which, though not serious, was painful and promised to keep him out of football for several weeks. This left only one man between Glassbuoy and a chance to take part in the great and final game of the season.

Cheer after cheer greeted the Reds of the University as the Coach led them onto the field. Two thousand townsfolk and five hundred students filled the bleachers and were yelling themselves hoarse in support of the Blood Red eleven of the University. Over by the visitors' grand stand the Blues were running signals for the last time. Nor were they lacking in support. Three hundred students had followed them "over into the enemy's country" to see them defeat their foes of old. Coach Warner, of the Reds, had already allowed his men to warm up and they were now seated on the bench awaiting the Referee's signal to begin the game. They were a fine looking set of fellows, muscular and well built, averaging one hundred and sixty-nine pounds in weight and each in a blood red sweater.

Glassbuoy over on the bench with the Sub's looked little and insignificant beside the others. If the Reds were large and formidable in appearance the Blues were larger and even more formidable looking. Their lightest man weighed one hundred and sixty-five pounds, while their centre tipped the scales at two hundred.

At three o'clock, the time appointed for the game to begin, the grand stands were all full and every foot of standing space taken. Twenty policemen were employed to keep the crowd back. The Referee called the two Captains to the centre of the field to give his interpretation of the new rules and decide which team should receive the kick. The Blues gave choice of fields to the Reds with privilege to kick, so the Reds lined up to receive kick-off supporting the north goal. The Referee cautioned both teams regarding slugging and fouling, blew his whistle and the game began. Right half back caught the ball without moving from his tracks and punted it far into the Blue's territory. The Reds had not been expected to kick and therefore no one had remained back to receive it. The consequence was that the ball was declared down on the forty yard

line in possession of the Blues. This was a beautiful piece of work on the part of the University men but the fact that the enemy had gained possession of the ball was to tell heavily against them. In an instant the men were up and in their positions and the little Blue Quarterback was shrilly calling signals. First he tried his end plays but finding that the Red men were onto breaking up his interference he began "bucking" the line with his backs, and such bucking as the University men had never been up against. Drawing the guards back alternately, the fullback was put through the line with the full weight of both the halves behind him and with such force as a Red man afterward explained: "The Devil himself could not have withstood him." This kept up until the Blues were within sixty yards of their goal. Here the Quarterback tried a fake carrying the ball himself and with such success that he was only downed on the twenty-five yard line. Here he began again to buck the line and in about five minutes had pushed the ball over for a touchdown. The Referee's whistle declaring the first half ended, prevented a try-for-goal, but things looked very "blue" indeed for the Blood Red team of the University.

In the dressing room the Coach jumped upon a stool and began laying it out to the team: "You guards! when that fullback comes through there, why don't you down him? Don't stand there like Egyptian mummies; and you backs, when running interference don't separate for the first man opposing you. Stay together. You made a rotten showing out there! Rotten!! Di' hear?" The Referee's whistle prevented more of his violent criticisms and the team filed out for the second half. Glassbuoy had also said things to the eleven during intermission, but, unlike Warner, he had gone quietly from one to another giving each some brief word of encouragement; pointing to the quarterback weak places in the opponent's line and offering a few suggestions for the second half.

The Reds having choice decided to receive and were again lined up to receive the kick-off. The Referee signaled ready and the ball was sent sailing down into the Red's territory. The fullback caught it but before he could take a step forward he was violently thrown. The men quickly scrambled to their

positions but the fullback did not rise. The Captain bathed his temples in cold water, but without result. The team surgeon made a hurried examination and pronounced two ribs broken with possible internal injuries.

Over among the Red rooters' consternation reigned. It was indeed a serious mishap. The fullback knocked out; the score, already five to nothing and twenty-eight minutes yet to play, what would it be at the end? The Captain went to the Coach for advice and was told to try to induce first Sub. to enter even with his bad ankle. Here the surgeon interfered and refused to allow the man to go into the game. "Then you'll have to put in that little runt," said the Coach, indicating Glassmoy. Glassmoy heard the remark and knew that it was meant to apply to him. He made no retort, however, but got out of his sweater and prepared to go into the game. While the Referee was employed clearing the field of spectators Glassmoy was not idle. He whispered something to every man on the team, exhorting the line to play low and persuaded the quarterback to try a fake play, the "double pass," which had not been used during the game. The quarterback passed the ball to right end, the halves and full making interference. Right end met left end behind the center of the line to whom he passed the ball. The opponents quickly broke up the interference and got to right end but left end had the ball and was sprinting down the field with only one man between him and a touchdown. This man proved too much for him, however, and he was downed on the twenty-five yard line, but not until he had made a forty-five yard run. The grand-stand supporters were quick to see their favorite's advantage and were yelling like demons. The grand stand was one mass of waving red penants. The team when lined up for the next scrimmage seemed to gather new courage. The quarterback's voice assumed a new note when he resumed calling signals. Right guard, when he heard the signal calling fullback through his guard, dug his heels in the ground, hugged the earth and resolved to make an opening. The ball was snapped and the fullback, "the little runt," with lowered head plunged forward and was lost in a mass of legs and arms. But not for long; in an instant he re-appeared on

the other side of the line and shaking off a tenacious tackle dashed over the goal line for a touch down. Two thousand rooters were mad with joy. The Blues made a great effort to break up the kick-for-goal, but the little red fullback, when he had placed the ball, took two steps backward, indicated his readiness for it to be dropped, kicked lightly and—the ball sailed majestically over the bar between the poles. "Time up," yelled the Timekeeper.

The "Little Runt" had made good.

THE PASSION PLAY.

EMMA STARK.

When drama first originated, its purpose was to teach some part of the Bible or a moral truth. But all trace of religious drama has disappeared except in Ober-Ammergau, a little village situated in the Bavarian Alps. In this mountain village once in every ten years the greatest of all tragedies is portrayed, the Life and Suffering of Christ.

To us it seems irreverent and sacrilegious that anything so holy and sacred as the life of Christ should be put into the form of a play and acted by man. But to those simple mountain villagers it is the most holy and sacred of all religious duties.

The origin of the Passion Play is most wonderful and interesting. About two hundred and fifty years ago a plague swept over Bavaria. Over a hundred of the inhabitants of Ober-Ammergau perished, and it was then that the villagers made a vow to God that if no more of their people should be destroyed by the plague, they would portray every ten years, in the form of drama the life and suffering of Christ. The plague at once went away and from that time on, these simple

mountain people have fulfilled their promise as a sacred duty.

Those who take part in the play are chosen by the people of the village. Only the best and most holy men are chosen to represent the leading characters. To the villagers of Ober-Ammergan, there is no honor so great as that of being chosen to represent Christ. The highest ambition of every youth who takes part in the play is that he may some day become the "Nazarene," while every maiden cherishes in her heart the hope of some day being worthy to take the part of the Virgin Mary.

At first the Passion Play, as all drama, was very rudely carried out, but it now surpasses all our modern plays. It is said that every movement of the actors is full of grace and ease, and even the smallest child in the play seems to realize how holy and sacred his part is. The costumes are always of the richest material. They are all made in oriental style, being usually fashioned after some painting.

In 1890 their new theater was completed. The auditorium is covered by great iron arches, but the greatest part of the stage is in open air. There is very little artificial scenery on the stage, but in its place are real houses, with the sky and mountains as a back-ground.

The Passion Play is divided into three parts. Part one covers the period from the entry of Christ into Jerusalem to his being taken prisoner on the Mount of Olives. Part two covers the period from Jesus before Annas to the condemnation by Pilate. Part three covers the period from the cross to the Resurrection. In the Play there are eighteen acts and twenty-five tableaux.

Before the first act all the actors assemble behind the curtain and offer up a prayer to God. The play opens with music, which is always the most solemn and sacred. The first scene is Christ making his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. In this scene there are five or six hundred people on the stage. They march down the streets of Jerusalem waving palm branches and shouting "Hosanna!" Those who have seen the play say it is the most magnificent sight they have ever beheld.

One of the most touching scenes in the play is the betrayal scene. This takes place in the garden of Gethsemane as it is described in the Scriptures. After praying that agonizing prayer, "Oh, my Father, if it be possible let this cup pass from me! Nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt!" the Christ arises and awakening the sleeping disciples prepares to leave the garden. At this point the Roman soldiers, guided by Judas, appear. Judas comes swiftly forward and upon the cheek of his master imprints that fatal kiss. The guards at once bind his hands and move away. Nothing can be more pathetic than to see Christ being led away to the judgment hall, deserted by all, even his most beloved disciples.

Another very pathetic scene occurs during the journey from the judgment hall to Cavalry, when Mary recognizes her son. She has not learned of his condemnation and when she sees him in the midst of the Roman soldiers carrying the heavy cross and being jeered at by the people she falls in the arms of Mary Magdelene with the cry, "O, my God, it is my son, my Jesus!"

Immediately after this the most impressive scene of the Play occurs, the scene of the Crucifixion. This is carried out just as it is recorded in the Bible. The last scene which is said to be very beautiful, is Christ bidding farewell to his mother and disciples.

Although the inhabitants of Ober-Ammergau have been severely criticised for carrying on the Passion Play, it is certain that its influence has made those mountain villagers better and nobler in every respect, for they try to live so as to be worthy to take part in this holy performance. It is impossible to witness the play, carried out as it is, without realizing more than ever before what is meant by the Suffering and Love of Christ.

A HIGH SCHOOL BOY'S IMPRESSIONS OF A TRIP WITH MR. BRYAN.

ANDREW JOYNER, JR.

When Hon. William Jennings Bryan was making his tour through the South, my father, the press correspondent of Greensboro, N. C., was invited to accompany him through the State. Senator Simmons and Mr. Watts took me along too to show Mr. Bryan the way around the Old North State.

Mr. Bryan came to Greensboro Monday, September 17th, 1906, at 7:30 a. m. and took breakfast at the McAdoo Hotel. We left with him at 8 a. m. for Raleigh, N. C. In Raleigh there was a large crowd at the station. The Bryan party was escorted to the Metropolitan hall, which was so crowded that half of the people could not get in. Mr. Bryan spoke there about one hour and twenty minutes, and then he went to a stand in the capitol square where he made a short speech. He then took lunch with Governor Glenn and stayed with him until about 3 o'clock p. m., when we left for home. At Durham, he was taken to the Opera House in an auto, where he made a talk of eighteen minutes, to a fine audience, and again we started for home. But on the way a very sad incident occurred in the sudden death of Dr. C. D. McIver, just after we left Durham. It cast a gloom over the people all through the State.

I never will forget how solemn we all felt and how sad it all was. I was sitting on a seat in the Pullman where Mr. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan and Governor Glenn, Mr. Josephus Daniels and his wife and Mrs. Gold and Mrs. Osborn and the others were. We were all eating scuppernong grapes and looking at the beautiful flowers that were given to Mrs. Bryan at Raleigh and Durham.

I was on a seat by myself, and papa came in from the smoking car. He looked right strange. He didn't say anything to

anybody. He sat down, he sat and put his arms around me, and said to me that from what Dr. McVey had talked in the office, even if he talked he was drunk, but he said he believed and had to tell anybody too—(might not be so, and he hoped it was not so, but the doctors were working on him, but he looked like it was true). He gave right back and I don't know how long I sat to see them all in those expert, those ways when they didn't know what was going on next door. After a while the news came, the paper said to me, that Dr. McVey was dead, but it seemed like they all couldn't believe it, but I did. They seemed so shocked and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Brown were running out of the car towards where he was. It was a great day for all of us, just like it did over the people of the State when they heard of it.

When I looked at him he looked like he was asleep and had a nice dream, and there looked like a little smile on his lips, and he was saying: Mrs. Jordan and the other ladies had put her fingers all around him. I did not know people could touch me placed when they were dead. But we certainly were all very sad. When the body got to Holliston and the big crowd there to hear Mr. Bryan speak a moment, get the news and why there was no speech they looked like somebody had hit every one of them. They were so surprised and sad.

At Haverhill there was a large crowd to hear Bryan, but Mr. Brown made his political speech about of the State, only telling of the death and giving some beautiful tribute to the good life of Dr. McVey from the platform of his death.

We arrived at Amesbury at 6:20 p. m. Mr. Bryan stayed at the McVey all night and made a wonderful talk on the life of Dr. McVey that night at the Open House.

The next morning we left at 9 o'clock for Wrentham. But there was one person here there was on the train the previous morning, and we all were thinking good time. When we arrived at Wrentham there was a large crowd there, many of them being Oak Ridge farmers, and they made a noise right. Mr. Brown made a speech to the people from the platform of the train. We arrived at Wrentham at 10:40 a. m. Mr. Brown was driven around in the parlour of Mr. J. C. BARTON, where

he made a speech to 1,500 school children and said they were the flowers in the garden of life. Afterwards he made a great speech down town. In front of the People's Bank, right opposite the court house, a tall stand had been erected from which Mr. Bryan gave it hot and hard to the Republicans. It was the largest crowd I ever saw at a speaking, and there were many negroes in the crowd and they listened all the time. The people were lined back to the court house and were sitting in the windows of the buildings all around. While the speech was going on, a shower started, but the delighted audience would not let him stop, so he raised an umbrella and kept on.

We left Winston at 12:40 p. m. and reached Greensboro at about 1:20 p. m. and kept right on to Charlotte. Mr. Bryan made talks at High Point and also at Lexington from the train.

The next station was Salisbury. It was raining and he was driven to the court house, where he made a speech, but as there was such an immense crowd many of the people had to stay on the outside and I was one. Mr. Ab. Lingle, a well-known citizen of Salisbury, stood on the court house steps and said, "Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been requested and I have accepted the request to say that the HON. WILLIAM JENKENS BROWN, the next president of Nebraska, is making a speech in the court house and it is over crowded." But about this time a sad thing happened to Mr. Lingle, for a policeman came up with a rope, and made Mr. Lingle leave, and his speech was suddenly cut short. I saw where the lynchings were getting them out. I didn't blame Mr. Lingle from running from the rope in Salisbury. Before leaving Salisbury, Mr. Bryan made a speech on the porch of the court house to the crowd on the outside of the building. We left Salisbury at 5:20 p. m. for Concord, where Mr. Bryan made about the best speech of all, in a beautiful stand in sight of the station.

We next arrived at Charlotte and we immediately went to a delightful reception and banquet given by the merchants in their sumptuous building, and I certainly did eat a heap. After supper he made a speech from a stand in the Vance Park. The stand was very elaborately decorated. All around it was

written BRYAN in electric lights. The park covered a whole square, and it was full of people.

Mr. Bryan did not come back to Greensboro on the special and we left him at Charlotte. We came back to Greensboro at 10:10 p. m. on his special which left him there, arriving at home at 1:30 a. m. and I slept until 10 the next morning.

I found Raleigh a beautiful city and the museum was fine. I liked the opossums in the trees and the big Buffalo best of all. I had been through Raleigh several times, but had never stopped before. The streets were twice as wide as Greensboro's and the Capitol building is larger than any building we have and is made of great granite blocks.

I already knew Winston was a large beautiful city, but Salisbury was a much finer city than I expected to see, and Charlotte was out of sight. Greensboro will catch up though. She is very young and is growing very fast.

I will never forget my trip and I think it did me good and made me not feel like we are the only town at all. For a twelve-year-old boy it was a great privilege to have such a trip.

Mr. Bryan and his wife are just as nice and clever as they can be, and that is the way all should be. It is a necessity, as well as a sign of true greatness, to be good and kind.

The High School Magazine.

**Published Three Times During the School Year by the
Students of the Greensboro High School, Greensboro, N. C.**

EDITORIAL STAFF.

CAPT. WAYNICK, Editor-in-Chief.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

**ETHEL McNAIRY, NETTIE FLEMING, HARRY GRIMSLEY, CLARA
GLENN, ROBERT BEALL.**

**Price 25 cents a Year; 10 cents a copy. Advertising Rates
Furnished on Application.**

J. RALPH CRUTCHFIELD, - - - Business Manager.

VOL. 11. DECEMBER, 1906. NO. 1.

EDITORIALS.

This issue marks the beginning of the second year in the life of our magazine. We believe we acquitted ourselves creditably last year, as beginners in this field of work. This year we begin under good auspices and hope to make our magazine grow in quality if not in size. We can only do this by having the hearty and enthusiastic co-operation of the whole student body. Therefore, we hope that every student in the High School will prepare an article of some kind and hand it in to the editors each month. If you fail to get your article printed the first month, do not be discouraged but each time try to find out your faults and correct them the next time.

We had hoped to be able to issue our magazine quarterly this term, but find that we will be unable to do this. So there will

be only three publications as last year. These will be the Christmas, Easter and Commencement numbers.

Dr. Charles D. Melver died September 17 while on the Bryan special train between this city and Durham. This was one of the severest blows that could be possibly given to the great cause of education in this State, for to this cause he had devoted his entire life and had become by far its greatest exponent. Nor can this loss be confined to the State alone, for its effect is felt throughout the entire country. W. J. Bryan said of him: "His death is a loss, a fearful loss to his country, his State, his city of Greensboro, to the glorious institution of learning which is now so suddenly become his enduring and sanctifying monument." What better tribute could be given to man by his fellowman? At his death Dr. Melver was at the very height of his usefulness to the cause he was upholding. So we realize the great loss sustained by the death of a comparatively young man, who was an honor to his state and country and whose place can be filled by no one.

We wish to remind our subscribers again that were it not for the patronage of our advertisers we either could not exist as a magazine, or would have to charge you about 75 cents subscription price for the Magazine. We earnestly urge, therefore, that our subscribers look over the ads. in these pages and remember them when making purchases. Another thing: It is a very easy matter when making purchase for a purchaser to mention that he saw an ad. of these goods in the Greensboro High School Magazine. This is a small matter to you, but a very large one to the person from whom you buy, and to us.

Go patronize our advertisers and tell them that you are doing so because they are assisting the Greensboro High School Magazine.

CURRENT EVENTS.

NETTIE FLEMING, EDITOR.

During the term and half that Theodore Roosevelt has been President, there have been twenty-five changes made in his Cabinet, counting the changes of Cabinet officers from one position to another. There are only two officers, Secretary of Interior, Hitchcock and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who have never been changed. They are the oldest members of the Cabinet in years as well as in service.

The men who have been Cabinet officers since Roosevelt has been President are:

Secretary of State—John Hay, Elihu Root.

Secretary of Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, Leslie M. Shaw, George B. Cortelyou.

Secretary of War—Elihu Root, William H. Taft.

Secretary of Interior—Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

Secretary of Navy—John D. Long, William H. Moody, Paul Morton, Charles J. Bonaparte, Victor H. Metcalf.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson.

Postmaster General—Charles Emory Smith, Henry G. Payne, Robert J. Wynne, George B. Cortelyou, George Von L. Meyer.

Attorney General—Philander C. Knox, William H. Moody, Charles J. Bonaparte.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—George B. Cortelyou, Victor H. Metcalf, Oscar S. Straus.

The Japanese are very much incensed about the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco. Secretary Metcalf has been sent by the President to inquire into the situation. It is thought to be a serious matter and will require careful treatment.

The number of disastrous disturbances that occurred during the past summer has been unusual. The first was the eruption of Vesuvius, then the San Francisco earthquake occurred, which was followed by the earthquake of Valparaiso. China was disturbed by terrible typhoons, which caused great destruction of life and property. In September one of the worst storms ever known on the Gulf of Mexico damaged all the cities on the coast of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

The Emperor of China has issued an edict promising a constitution to his people when they are ready for it. When do you suppose China will have a constitution?

There is to be a great international exhibition at Dublin, Ireland, in 1907, for the purpose of bringing back the industrial spirit of the country, and to check emigration. It is said that Ireland is facing one of the greatest crises in her history. The industries in which she at one time excelled are suffering because all of her young men are leaving for other countries, mainly America. In a few years only the old men will be left.

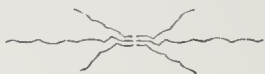
Charles E. Magoon has succeeded Mr. Taft as Provisional Governor of Cuba.

It has been announced that there will be an international exposition at Berlin in 1912 that will surpass all previous expositions.

There is a food fair in progress now in the Mechanics' Building at Boston, Mass. So far as is known North Carolina is

the only Southern State represented at this fair. Her exhibit fills the whole of the Paul Revere Hall, and is designed to show the advantage of North Carolina as a field for truck farming and fruit growing.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Confederacy, died of pneumonia, in New York, on the sixteenth of October. Her only surviving child, Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, was with her when she died. Her body was taken to Richmond for interment.



IN LIGHTER VEIN.

ETHEL M'NAIRY, EDITOR.

The teacher of the first grade asked what brunette meant. No one seemed to know so she told them it had something to do with the way a person looked. She then said "I'm a brunette. Now do you know what it means?" One little child replied "Yes'm; it means being yellow."

Mr. Richardson—What is the feminine of bridegroom?
Intermediate—Lady bridegroom.

A turkey's age can be told they say,
By the teeth.—Now don't pool—pool it
For it's not by the turkey's teeth—any, nay.
But the teeth that try Christmas day,
When the bird is cooked to chew it.

—Exchange.

An old miner was in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake. When the buildings began to shake he ran out in the street and began to pray, saying, "Good Lord come down to San Francisco, for we need you,—need you bad; and if you can't come, send your Son. But Good Lord, come yourself if you can for this aint no place for children."

In a negro church the walls were being frescoed and there was a niche of the building, that the contractor called a "recess," which was not finished by Sunday.

The preacher delivered his sermon and at the end said: "Breth'n, I 'sires to announce there will be no more gospel dispensed wid in dis church till de abscess ob dis church am fric-asseed."

"One bright sunshiny day in June," said Mr. Jones, "I went into the blackberry patch to get some berries and had just found a nice patch of large juicy ones, when I happened to look up and saw a big black bear. He was on the other side of the patch eating berries too. Just as I saw him he looked up and saw me.

Well, I commenced to run and the bear ran after me. I ran until I came to a river, which was frozen over with ice. I looked back and the bear was almost on me, so I sat down on the ice and slid about a mile and got away from the bear."

"But how could you pick berries in June and on the same day slide down the river on ice?" said a small boy who was standing near.

"Hush, hush" said Mr. Jones, "you did not let me finish. That bear ran me all summer."

An old country woman was one day selling vegetables to a lady who was spending the summer at her cottage in the mountains of Western North Carolina. While the woman was there a boy passed carrying a foot ball.

"What's that you got?" she inquired.

"A foot ball," the boy responded.

"A foot ball? Oh yes, that's one of them things you put in the bed to keep your feet warm—Aint it?"

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

CLARA GLENN, EDITOR.

The exchange department of a magazine is a very difficult and important one. Therefore, with our limited abilities, we feel a great hesitancy in taking it up. We are very sorry that we have not received more magazines this month. We hope, as this is our first issue, that the public will be very lenient in judging this department, and we expect to have more exchanges by our next issue.

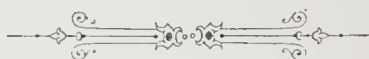
The October number of the *Red and White* contains several good articles. The "Kitty" is a very interesting story, and the poems are good. In the comic department, "We would like to know" reminds us of whispering in company, as no one knows what they want to know.

In turning the pages of the *North Carolina University Magazine* we see some very good articles, among them being a sketch of the life of the late Dr. Charles D. McIver, and "The Forces that Make Up American Citizenship." Both of these papers show careful preparation, and it is very appropriate that a sketch of the life of one so noble as Dr. McIver should be written in the magazine of his Alma Mater.

The *Davidson College Magazine* is usually a magazine of high class, but the October number can hardly be said to come up to that standard. It contains only two articles which call for special mention, "The Triumph of the Vanquished" and "The Leadership of Educated Men." The departments are, however, very ably conducted, though we are sorry to note the absence of an exchange department.

The St. Mary's Muse makes its first appearance this year with the October number. We expected a good magazine and

were not at all disappointed. This number contains a very interesting account of the sixty-fourth opening of the school, and also three very good poems. We think, however, that the magazine would be more enjoyable to subscribers if some of the items of school news were to give place to a really good story.



ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT.

HARRY GRIMSLEY, EDITOR.

This year the High School has the best football team it has ever had. It averages about 130 pounds and has a very strong line. The captain, Ralph Crutchfield, has done all in his power to make it an excellent team and has succeeded.

Beside the regular plays the team has six or seven fake plays, including the forward pass. These have been practiced to perfection and worked successfully. The line-up is as follows:

Foushee, L. E.; Preyer, R. E.; J. Crutchfield, L. T.; Harrison, R. T.; Waynick, L. G.; McNairy, R. G.; Grantham, Center; Grimsley, Q. B.; Dillon (manager) L. H. B.; Hampton, R. H. B.; R. Crutchfield (captain) F. B.

The only game between the Junior team and the Intermediate-Seniors was played at the Teague field October 5. The Intermediate-Seniors winning by the score of 5 to 0.

On October 31 the High School team played a practice game with some boys under Robert Whitaker. The team showed up well and beat their opponents 12 to 4. Dillon's punting was the feature of the game.

GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL 16, HIGH POINT 0.

The football team of the High School went to High Point November 3 and played the High School team of that place. The game was closely contested during the first half, but in the second the Greensboro team scored all her points and when the game ended the score stood 16 to 0 in favor of Greensboro. The High Point boys, although a little lighter than their opponents, played fine ball. The features of the game were the playing of Creel for High Point, the long end runs of Dillon, Hampton, Foushee and Preyer, and the gains through the line by Crutchfield. Dillon made two touchdowns and kicked goal for one. Crutchfield made the other touchdown.

On November 3 the Raleigh High School team defeated the High School of Durham by the score of 5 to 0.

Patronize our advertisers.

At Charlottesville, Va., October 6, the teams representing the University of Virginia and North Carolina A. & M. played to a standstill without making a score. This is one of the important games of the season as the University of Virginia has a very strong team, and Coach Heston has turned out an excellent team for A. & M.

Be sure to look over our ads. before making your Xmas purchases.

North Carolina was defeated by Georgetown by the score of 4 to 0. The only score made was Bocock's kick from field. North Carolina made many misplays which Georgetown readily took advantage of. This game was played at Norfolk November 3.

Patronize our advertisers.

The score of the North Carolina-Pennsylvania game was a surprise to both sides. Pennsylvania was confident of at least 30 points, but they scored only 11 to 0 for North Carolina. The game was played at Philadelphia, October 6. The ball was in North Carolina's territory nearly all of the time. Punting was continually resorted to by both sides.

Be sure to look over our ads. before making your Xmas purchases.

The Virginia-Bucknell game at Richmond November 3 was a hotly contested one, the score being 12 to 5 in favor of Bucknell. Once Virginia had the ball within four inches of Bucknell's goal but failed to score.

LOCALS.

ROBERT BEALL, EDITOR.

Society work has been begun in the High School again this year, but in a different form from heretofore. Instead of each grade constituting a society as formerly, we now have only two societies, one consisting of all the boys in the High School; the other, of all the girls. It is expected that these societies will be permanent. The boys gave the name "Broadhurst" to their society, and the girls "Idalian." The officers, who will serve half the year, were chosen as follows:

Broadhurst—President, Ralph Crutchfield; Vice-President, Dred Ward; Secretary, Tom Harrison; Critic, Sam Turrentine; Sergeant-at-Arms, Will Dillon.

Idalian—President, Emma Starr; Vice-President, Della Smith; Secretary, Cora Mebane; Critic, Gozeal Hunt.

Patronize our advertisers.

The High School regrets to lose three of its most beloved teachers, Miss Speight, who was recently married to Mr. C. S. Morris; Mr. W. C. Rankin, who is Principle of the Goldsboro Schools; and Miss Davis, who holds an important position at the State Normal College. We are glad to welcome in their stead, Miss Rachel Wescott, Miss Mary Jones, Miss May Hendrix, and Mr. J. C. Richardson.

Don't forget our advertisers when you are buying that Xmas present.

The election of officers in the Senior class took place earlier than usual this year, that they might have more time for the preparation of their commencement work. The following officers were elected: President, Herbert Jones; Poet, Mallie

Scales; Historian, Sam Turrentine; Statistician, Myrtle Mangum; Prophet, Bertie Baxter; Orator, Ralph Crutchfield.

Patronize our advertisers.

Chase Boren and Frank Harrison of the Senior class have withdrawn from school.

Be sure to look over our ads. before making your Xmas purchases.

Walter Hollowell has gone to Guilford College.

Dred Ward of the Intermediate grade has stopped school.

Don't forget our advertisers when you are buying that Xmas present.

Of the members of the class of 1906, Nina Porter is in Cuba, assisting her brother in teaching. Wilkie and Willie Schell are attending U. N. C. at Chapel Hill. Lettie Vernon is taking a business course at the Normal. Annie Davis, Harriet Wardlaw and Virginia Townsend are attending the Normal. Bessie and Clara Clapp are at G. F. College. Elma White is at her home in Indiana. Effie Coltrane is attending Peel's Business College. Bertha Jacobs is at her home in Greensboro.

Willie Clapp is taking a Business Course at G. F. College.

Mary Hines is at her home in Greensboro.

Blanche Robinson is attending St. Mary's in Raleigh.

Don't forget our advertisers when you are buying that Xmas present.

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Our prices tell a convincing story.

New shoes coming in and going out.

Our shoes are bought to please and marked to sell.

The best shoes here means no better anywhere.

You'll believe if you see and if you see you'll buy.

Low prices and good shoes are the secret of our success.

We are sellers of good shoes and advertisers of facts.

Going a shoe hunting? Come here.

Keep an eye on us, we've an eye on you.

We cut profits, not values.

There's an air of "just right" about our shoes.

We're playing to crowded houses every day.

We take no chances with quality.

The honest dollar always finds an honest bargain here.

We make good every word of our advertisements.

J. M. HENDRIX & CO.,

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES

IN OUR HOLIDAY GOODS

can be found presents suitable for parents, teachers
or friends. See our stock before buying.

E. S. WILLS

Bookseller and Stationer

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MARK
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and accessories and technical skill in hand-
ling them, place in the front rank the pro-
ducts of the

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\$2,360,000

The highest net gain ever made before by any other company in
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Athenian Candy Kitchen

is the place for the school boys and girls
for Candy, Fruit and Ice Cream. Get our
prices for parties. Soda Fountain and Ice
Cream parlor.

210 South Elm St.

Athenian Candy Kitchen

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Yes, Thousands of 'em.

Knives for the Boys. Scissors and Manicure Sets for the Girls.

Fine China and Cut Glass. Things useful and ornamental.

Our store looks like Fairy-land, with its dazzling display of beautiful goods, and its myrad of electric lights.

Be sure to call to see us during the holidays.

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School Children

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Wharton's Book Store.

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Repairing.

216 West Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.

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Youth's suits, sizes 32 to 36. Boys' suits, age 8 to 16. Children's suits, age 3 to 7. : : : :

Boys, we want you to come to see us.

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"At the Sign of the Indian."

High Grade Smokers' Supplies.

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The Best Soda Fountain Service in the State.

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Patronize

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Spring Term Will Open Wednesday, January 16, 1907.

Advanced Literary Courses, taught by able specialists in each department

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J. Ralph Crutchfield,

Business Manager.